

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

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Summary

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SECRET**A. Political-Economic****1. Situation in the "GDR"**

- a. When, on occasion of the 5th Party Rally of the SED between 10 and 16 July 1958, the new economic program had been announced, Ulbricht explicitly stressed that the socialization of still existing private industrial, trade and agricultural enterprises was one of the most important prerequisites for the fulfilment of the plan until 1961 (catching-up with West Germany in the per-capita consumption of all important consumer articles) and until 1965 (stepping-up of industrial production to twice the 1957 volume). Ulbricht said that this socialization was necessary since, because of their "backward production procedures", a sizable production increase could be expected neither of the "capitalistic" small industry nor of private trade or agricultural enterprises.

Only 3 months later, in late September 1958, Ulbricht had to dissociate himself from this socialization thesis and thus to revise his own economic policies. When, with the beginning of the "sharp course", the number of refugees from the GDR continued to grow threateningly, and thus began to endanger the planned economic expansion by the resulting shortage of labor, Ulbricht launched the announcement that it would reverse the real development process if the socialization of the still existing private enterprises would be made a prerequisite of the solution of the "main economic task", namely the catching-up with West Germany in the per-capita consumption of consumer articles by 1961.

He said that, in reality, it was just the other way round: the socialization was not a prerequisite to the solution of the so-called "main economic task" but "the solution of this task by 1961 will be a prerequisite to a victory of Socialism in the GDR and, later, the whole of Germany". In other words, the private industrial, trade and agricultural enterprises were to increase their production until 1961 to such an extent that they will be able to contribute considerably to the realization of the abovementioned plan target, whereupon they will be "socialized", i.e. expropriated.

- b. [redacted] in view of the negative economic development, all "improvements" of the political structure of the SED concluded on occasion of the 5th SED Party Rally must be considered illusive. The Party continues to talk about plan fulfilment, however, without being convinced of the possibility of a realization of this program.

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[redacted] the population was watching the situation with interest. An analysis of the general opinion of the population proved that the "bourgeois" elements have not yet given up and are by no means convinced of the final victory of Socialism. Major parts of the workers looked upon the predictions concerning the catching-up with and surpassing of the West German standard of living as mere boasting. Concessions made toward the physicians were interpreted as indications of weakness on the side of the Party [redacted]

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- c. [] the version of an "anti-Gaullistic French people" proved as wrong as the prognosis concerning the outcome of the elections in Schleswig-Holstein and that it would be an error to assume that the population would forget such miscalculations quickly. [] 25X1
- [] the success of West German propaganda should not be underrated; though frequently affected by errors, it was still better than that of the GDR. When, at present, efforts are being made to pretend that targets put up at the 5th Party Meeting of the SED should not be taken literally, this can be understood only as an admission of the fact that, on higher as well as lower party level, one had behaved like "the bull in a china-shop". [] 25X1
- under these circumstances, it was fortunate that the workers could be kept in fairly good spirits [] 25X1
- d. According to a decision of the SED Politburo of 29 September 1958, the minutes on the 36th Plenary Session of the Central Committee (10/11 June 1958), which had been issued for interior use only, will be withdrawn. The decision was taken after the Soviet Party delegation, which recently examined the situation in the GDR, had stated in its final report that part of the reports held and decisions taken on occasion of the 36th Plenary Session of the Central Committee were unreal and did not agree with the conditions under which alone Socialism could be built up in East Germany [] 25X1
- e. The entire body of functionaries of party, state, economy, and mass organizations has been challenged to participate in preparations for the Volkskammer and Bezirkstag elections to be held on 16 November. The main points of agitation are:
- Ideological indoctrination of the population with the aim of a hundred-percent poll; and
- Activation of the entire political life with the aim of realization of the decisions taken at the 5th Party Rally.
- In order to accomplish a large participation in election meetings, the SED Central Committee has ordered to add to the attraction of the latter by cultural performances as well as coffee, cake, dances, etc.
- Since early October, the course pursued since the 5th Party Rally has been greatly modified, with putting off of party proceedings, admission of mistakes and promises, all to improve the general climate among the population and to get a high poll.
- Yet, party circles are very sceptical with regard to the desired aim. Burgomasters are expecting a 30 to 50 percent abstention. The First Secretary of an SED Bezirks headquarters stressed that the election committees should by all means be composed of reliable comrades. Lower-level functionaries interpreted this intention to the effect that unfavorable results were to be coloured and/or falsified [] 25X1

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- f. According to a directive of the SED Central Committee on the execution of the resolutions of the 5th Party Rally, subordinate agencies prepared so-called "Perspektivpläne" (prospective plans) concerning the socialization of agriculture, industry, trade, and handicraft. These plans, which have proved Utopian, had the effect that lower-level party and administrative agencies proceeded against still existing private enterprises with all kinds of pressure. These subordinate agencies are greatly shocked by the fact that they are now held responsible for "exaggerations". In some cases, Kreis headquarters protested against such reproaches, emphasizing that the Bezirke headquarters were responsible for the whole program. In late September, all Perspektivpläne were declared void while it was ordered that, in future, no pressure should be exerted and complaints of the population should be investigated [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. It appears that the SED has underrated the effects on the spirit of the population of the programme voiced on occasion of the 5th Party Rally and, before all, has not expected so large an increase of the flight movement from the GDR. It is typical that Moscow is now holding responsible for the "exaggerations" the GDR regime while the latter, in turn, holds responsible the subordinate party cadres. Yet, it is inconceivable that the points in question had been announced at the 5th Party Rally without Moscow's consent.

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Concessions made toward the intelligentsia, as well as a certain modification of the theses of the Party Rally, are aiming at an approximation of plans to the situation at hand.

The present softer course toward the population in general may be explained by the desire to bring about a poll as high as possible. Particularly in view of the renewed Eastern activity with regard to the German question - apparently not a genuine looking for possibilities of a solution but a mere propaganda campaign - the regime must be interested in an election outcome as positive as possible. It must therefore be expected that the course of the SED will again become sharper after the elections.

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B. Armed Forces**I. USSR and "United" Forces (Warsaw Pact)****Total Strength****Personnel Exchange GDR-USSR**

The following additional personnel shipments passed the GDR border until 16 October:

USSR - GDR 4 loaded trains
GDR - USSR 12 loaded trains

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Comment. Thus, a total of 33 shipments to and 14 from the USSR has been observed since the beginning of the personnel exchange program.

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II. "GDR"**Higher Echelon Organization**

a. After a 2-year training, Maj Gen Doelling returned from the USSR in the fall of 1957 and resumed his post as Chief of the Polit Administration in the Ministry of National Defense. His Deputy is Colonel Gruenberg. Doelling is also Deputy Minister of National Defense

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b. Since late 1957, Maj Gen Bechler, Dickel und Kunath have been stationed in the USSR for training purposes

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Comment. Maj Gen Bechler has so far been carried as Deputy Chief of the Main Staff and Maj Gen Kunath as Chief of the Administration of Artillery in the Ministry of National Defense. Until the fall of 1957, Maj Gen Dickel had been Chief of the Polit Administration and First Deputy of the Minister of National Defense for approximately 1 year, due to the absence of Maj Gen Doelling and Lt Gen Hoffmann.

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c. Lt Gen Hoffmann, First Deputy of the Minister of National Defense, is also Chief of the Main Staff in the Ministry of National Defense

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Comment. Maj Gen Pech is allegedly Hoffmann's deputy as Chief of the Main Staff. In late 1957, Maj Gen Dickel has been mentioned as successor of Lt Gen Mueller. It is, however, possible that he will occupy this position only after participation in a training course in the USSR. (see para b).

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d. Maj Gen Rentsch has been known as Chief of the Administration of the Artillery since the spring of 1958

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Comment. See para b. For information on previous employment of Maj Gen Rentsch

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- e. Maj Gen Weiss became Chief of the Administration of Inspection, which was set up in March 1958 [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Maj Gen Weiss, previously commander of KVP Div Eggeain, had been stationed in the USSR for a two-year training course after late 1955. The Administration of Inspection, which is to become one of the most important administration in the Ministry of National Defense, is to handle questions pertaining to training and personnel.

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- f. Maj Gen Freyer is NVA Deputy with the State Planning Commission and at the same time also Head of Department 1 (supply of the armed forces) of the Planning Commission [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Maj Gen Freyer has so far been carried as Chief of Administration Techniques and Armament in the Ministry of National Defense and as one of the Deputies of the Minister of National Defense. The administration may have been reorganized in February 1958.

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- g. In April 1958, Colonel Watzdorf has been relieved from his post as Chief of the Administration of Transportation [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Colonel Watzdorf has been an active officer in the former German Wehrmacht and has participated in both World Wars. According to an unconfirmed report, he has been expelled from the Party and the NVA in April 1958. Lt Col Koertje was mentioned as his successor.

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- h. In Feb 1958, the Foreign Department of the Ministry of National Defense, headed by Colonel Schuets, was transferred from Berlin to Strausberg. The department is in charge of connections with military attaches, embassies and legations, especially of the Warsaw-Pact member states [redacted]

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III. Red China

Higher Echelon Personnel

Mao Tse-tung, President of the People's Republic of China, has appointed Army General Huang Ke-tscheng to the post of Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Army (Chinese Press, New China, 12 October 1958).

[redacted]

General Huang is a top functionary of the Chinese Communist Party. Since March 1953, he has been a member of the Central Committee and was chosen Secretary of the Central Committee during the 8th Party Congress in September 1956.

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The previous Chief of the General Staff, Army General Su Yu, has held this office since November 1954. He, too, has fought with Chinese troops since approximately 1927 and, from the beginning of the Chinese-Japanese war, has held chiefly general staff positions with front troops and partisan units. He played a major role in the conquest of South China under Marshal Chen Yi. In 1954, he succeeded the latter as Commander of the Third Field Army and the Eastern MD. In the political field, he played no major part and was only mentioned as NVK Deputy.

The fact that Su Yu was replaced by the politically more pronounced Huang Ke-tscheng may indicate that the Army is to be subjected to a still stricter Party control and that it is increasingly to be employed for Party aims.

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C. Army**I. USSR****1. Order of Battle (Hungary)**

The transfer of the 2nd Gds Mecz Div from the Kecskemet area to the area W and NW of Budapest has apparently been completed.

In early Aug 1958, the former Royal Castle in Goedoeelloe, 26 km NE of Budapest, had been vacated by the Soviet unit stationed there. The castle was allegedly to be occupied by a Hungarian agriculture school.

The u/i (AAA?) unit in the Dunafoeldvar area has no longer been confirmed there after July 1958

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Comment. A unit of the Soviet u/i Tank Div had been stationed in Goedoeelloe. The information confirms the withdrawal of this unit in July 1958.

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It is possible that the u/i (AAA?) unit has been withdrawn within the framework of the reduction of Soviet Forces in Hungary.

The following 4 divisions of GDFH are now assumed to be stationed in Hungary:

- 2nd Gds Mecz Div (headquarters in the Budapest area) in the Budapest, Esztergom, Komarom, Gyoeer, Moson-Magyarovar area;
- 35th Gds Mecz Div (headquarters in Kiskoeroes or Kiskunhalas) in the Baja, Kalocsa, Dunafoeldvar, Kiskoeroes, Szeged area;
- u/i Mecz Div (headquarters in Szekesfehervar or Hajmasker?) in the Szombathely, Hegyfalu, Papa, Veszprem, Hajmasker, Szekesfehervar area;
- u/i Mecz Div (headquarters in Dombovar or Szekaszard) in the area S of Lake Balaton and W of the Danube River.

The total strength of the Soviet Forces in Hungary is estimated at 60,000 men

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2. Training (GDR)

In the second week of Oct, the maneuver in the western part of the GDR was continued. Numerous mtz rifle and tank units were observed advancing in several columns from Letzlinger Heide to the Elbe River crossing in the Bittkau-Kehner river section.

Large tank units, which had been observed in an assembly area near Rogaessen-Viesen on 7/8 Oct, launched a counter attack on 8/9 Oct, coming from the east and advancing in a western direction across the Elbe River to Letzlinger Heide. After the completion of the maneuver on 10 Oct, columns of all branches of service were

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observed moving from the northern portion of Letslinger Heide in the direction of Thuringia while numerous return shipments went to the Greifswald district. At the same time, individual arty and tank units from the Berlin area transferred to Lieberose and Altengrabow, presumably for further firing practices.

The following observations were made:

a. Supplementary Information on the Maneuver from 6 to 10 Oct in a Restricted Training Area:

- 6 Oct, main body/Hq Third Shock Army (Mecz) presumably left Magdeburg in eastern direction;
- 6 Oct, large elms/Mtz Rifle Regt/19th Gds Mecz Div (Tank) transferred from Magdeburg in western direction, presumably to Letslinger Heide;
- 7 Oct, movements of large columns from Letslinger Heide via Dolla to the Tangerhuetten-Mahlwinkel-Bertingen area;
- 7/8 Oct, Soviet units with several 100 tanks, APCs, arty and AAA units assembled in the Rogasen-Viesen area;
- 8/9 Oct, large troop movements in the Ziesar-Genthin area, with tank and motor vehicle columns proceeding in western direction; intensive arty and air activity;
- 9 Oct, crossing of the Elbe River with amphibious vehicles and ferries at several crossing points; at the same time, jumping of a parachute company, in order to form a bridgehead on the western bank of the Elbe River;
- 10 Oct, in the afternoon, columns of mtz rifle units, engineers and numerous trucks moved from Letslinger Heide in northwestern direction;
- 11 Oct, intensive movements of columns of 500 to 600 vehicles, involving several tank, mtz rifle and engr units, from the direction of Kloeetze via Gardelegen in a southern direction;
- 10/11 Oct, numerous columns of trucks on the autobahn near Dessau and Bitterfeld, moving in the direction of Berlin and Thuringia;
- 11/12 Oct, several mtz columns without tanks and arty passed through Halle coming from the north and proceeding to the south;
- 12 Oct, several columns with a total of about 170 vehicles, including mtz rifle, arty and engr units with pontoons, from the direction of Magdeburg in a southern direction;
- 11-14 Oct, 26 shpmts Magdeburg district-Greifswald district;
4 shpmts Magdeburg district-Satzkorn;
- 11-13 Oct, 2 shpmts Magdeburg district-Hennigsdorf;
- 11-13 Oct, elms/Med and Hv Tank Regts and elms Hv SP Bn/25th Tank Div returned to Prenzlau by rail in several shipments; wheeled elms returned by road;
- 12/13 Oct, a medium Tank Bn/25th Tank Div returned to Vogelsang in 2 shipments;
- 13 Oct, large elms/2nd Arty Brig and 90th RL Regt/Second Gds Mecz Army (Tank) returned to Doebertitz after having been absent from the post since 4 Oct

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Comment. The above troop movements and return shipments from the maneuver tend to indicate that, in addition to the units mentioned [redacted] the following units participated:

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Hq/Third Shock Army (Mecz) possibly as umpire staff;
elms/19th Gds Mecz Div (Tank) Western Party;
elms/u/1 AAA Div Merseburg Western Party;
main body/90th RL Regt Eastern Party;
elms/u/1 Amph Unit/
Third Shock Army (Mecz) Western Party;
possibly elms/u/1 Amph Unit/
Eighth Gds Army (Mecz) (party undetermined);
presumably elms/1st Mts Rifle Div
of the NVA Eastern Party.

Reports available do not yet allow definite conclusions as to the actual development of the maneuver. The Western Party (blue) presumably advanced on 7 Oct from its assembly area in the Letzlinger Heide across the Elbe River in the Bittkau-Kehnert river section and, on 8 Oct, repelled advanced mtz rifle units of the Eastern Party (red) including NVA elms east of the Elbe River between Jerichow and Burg. Heavy tank forces of the Eastern Party advanced westward from their assembly areas N of Nauen and from Lehniner Forst presumably on 7/8 Oct, repelling on 9/10 Oct the western enemy across the Elbe River as far as the northern portion of Letzlinger Heide in a counter attack with superior arty and air force support. The maneuver presumably terminated in the afternoon of 10 Oct.

Beginning on 11 Oct, the wheeled elms of the participating units returned to their posts by road, while tank and arty units returned by rail until 14 Oct.

A final report on the 1958-fall maneuvers will be forwarded as soon as possible.

b. Other Troop Movements

1 Oct, elms/45th Gds Engr Bn/39th Gds Mts Rifle Div (Mecz) returned to Saalfeld after a prolonged training activity, presumably at a water tng site [redacted]
11/12 Oct, tank units/10th Gds Tank Div from Potsdam transferred to Lieberose tng grounds, presumably for firing practices [redacted]
16 Oct, elms/34th Arty Div/GSFG transferred from Potsdam to Altengrabow for firing practices [redacted]

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Comment. As had been expected, the main body of the combat divisions, after the final maneuver, returned to their posts by 15 Oct. Weapons and vehicle maintenance with subsequent inspections, as well as the increasing number of personnel shipments to the USSR characterize the end of the 1958-training year. While basic training of recruits has

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already started at several posts, individual tank and arty units transferred to firing ranges for short-term firing practices, presumably for additional exercises of trained personnel. The continuation of firing practices on a smaller scale has also been observed in the preceding years after the termination of the fall exercises.

II. GDR

1. Higher Echelon Personnel

See part B.

2. Order of Battle

In Aug, large elms/23rd Mtz Rifle Regt transferred from Gotha to Sondershausen [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The new quarters in Sondershausen is the former German Border Police school.

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3. Training

a. On 10 and 11 Oct, 7 NVA shipments left from Gross Schoenebeck and/or Liebenwalde for RBD Greifswald [redacted]

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b. On 2 Oct, about 20 trucks with ammunition crates were loaded at Zehdenick railroad station; the vehicles apparently had come from a training area [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The assumption that NVA units transferred to Schorfheide training grounds on 30 Sep, has been confirmed. The stay of this unit at the training grounds roughly corresponds with and exercise (7-12 Oct) which [redacted] allegedly was to be held by the 6th Mtz Rifle Div in an u/i training area (see report No 42/58, II, 2, c).

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c. Small inf and arty units left Klietz training grounds on 5 Oct after joint training activities. On 6 Oct, Klietz tng grounds had been evacuated by all troops [redacted]

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d. In the first half of Oct, little training activity was observed at Lehnitz tng grounds; occasionally, machine gun and gun fire was noted [redacted]

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e. Between 6-11 Oct, individual units/1st Mtz Rifle Regt were rotated to Lehnitz Forst, E of Oranienburg at platoon level; the troops did not return to their barracks on the same day [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. According to the above information, training activities and/or recruit training in the area of the 1st Mtz Rifle Div during the Soviet maneuver from 6 to 10 Oct was insignificant [redacted]

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In connection with information [redacted] it is therefore assumed that 21st Mtz Rifle Div participated in the Soviet maneuver.

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- f. An exercise at divisional level is scheduled to be held by the 11th Mtz Rifle Div in the near future [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Date and area of this exercise are still undetermined; late October and the second half of November as well as the area of the Oranienburger Forst (Zuelledorf tng grounds) were mentioned.

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III. Poland

Training

According to press reports, fall maneuvers were held in the 4th (Silesian) MD between 6 and 9 Oct 1958. Except for few details concerning type and size of exercises, reports contain only general information:

A superior "Northern Group" attacked from march column a "Southern Group", which had to defend itself without any preparations. The "Northern Group" succeeded in breaking through the enemy's position and to pursue the enemy during the night. The exercise ended with a river crossing by the "Northern Group" and the forming of a bridgehead under employment of airborne troops. The reports stress the cooperation of all arms, including ABC, air force and airborne troops. The following points were indicated as training objectives:

1. Issuance of orders by unit or sub-leaders on the basis of own judgement of the situation; encouraging of own initiative and decisions;
2. Tanking advantage of darkness and fog for military operations;
3. Control of QM units (supply of fighting units with ammunition and rations; organization of maintenance and medical service in combat).

On 7 Oct, Cyrankiewicz and Gomulka were present at the exercises. After having expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the QM units toward Brig Gen Nowicki, they departed to a front sector.

On 9 Oct, Gen of Arms Spychalski, Minister of National Defense, gave a final critique of the exercises. A march in review of several hours, with simultaneous flights over the city by squadrons of jet air planes, was enthusiastically watched by a large crowd in Gruenberg. Subsequently, the troops departed to their posts (Polish Press, 7-10 Oct 1958).

[redacted] Comment. Other reports also confirm that exercises were held in the Crossen/O-Wandern tng grounds area between 4 and 8 Oct. Gruenberg, 30 km SE Crossen/O, is located in the area of the 4th Inf Div (Crossen/O). A participation of the 4th Inf Div, 5th Tank Div (Guben-Mueckenberg), and possibly also the 11th Tank (?) Div (Sagan)

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is possible. There are no indications of a participation of Soviet units. The airborne troops, which are stationed in Krakow, have been activated from the former 16th Inf Regt (former 2nd Inf Div Czestochowa). Airborne troops are also assumed to be stationed in Kolberg. While, during the 1957-fall maneuver, the main aim of the exercises was defense against an aggressor, the 1958-training objective was the attack. The importance of combined-arms operations in the Polish Army has already been pointed out [redacted] The employment of nuclear weapons by both maneuver parties has been indicated by the enumeration of the individual branches of service involved. Especially noteworthy appears the importance attributed to the independence of sub-leaders and the organization of QM units during combat. Brig Gen Nowicki is being carried as Chief of the Transportation Troops in the MON.

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The presence of Cyrankiewicz and Gomulka at the fall maneuvers and the final critique by the Minister of National Defense tend to indicate that the summer training of the Polish Army has been completed.

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D. Air Force**"GDR"****1. Order of Battle****a. Bautzen Airfield**

On 28 and 29 September 1958, 3 tank cars were emptied at Weissenberg railroad station. Between 30 September and 6 October 1958, MiGs and UMiGs made circuits [redacted] Between 1 and 6 October 1958, MiG/UMiG-15s including some MiG-15s with auxiliary tanks performed individual take-offs and circuits. The airfield was occupied by 35 to 40 canvas-covered MiG/UMiGs which were parked in front of the hangars [redacted]

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b. Drawitz Airfield

Between 27 September and 10 October 1958, except for 28 September and 5 October there was air activity during daytime and sometimes even at night. MiG-17/15s with auxiliary tanks performed cross-country flights in pairs and formations of 3 and 4 aircraft, each flight lasting for about 50 minutes, as well as altitude-flights and aerobatics at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. UMiG-15s performed altitude flights [redacted]

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c. Rothenburg Airfield

In September/October 1958, Rothenburg airfield was occupied by 22 MiG-17s, 5 UMiG-15s, and 2 AN-2s. On 5/6 October 1958, an alert practice was held. Aircraft and vehicles moved to the edge of the wood where they were dispersed and camouflaged. Two parachutists each jumped from AN-2s from an altitude of 1,500 meters [redacted] On 18 September 1958, 25 canvas-covered MiGs were parked at the edge of the wood. The airfield was guarded by the NVA/L personnel, while the loading ramp of the spur track was guarded by a Soviet sentry.

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d. Neuhardenberg Airfield (Marxwalde)

Between 4 and 18 October 1958, Neuhardenberg (Marxwalde) airfield was occupied as previously. A member of Bau-Union Sued (Construction Union South) stated that Bau-Union Sued was to be employed at Cottbus airfield, the NVA/L unit stationed at Cottbus was to be transferred to Marxwalde, and Cottbus installation was to be used as civil airfield [redacted]

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Comment. [redacted]

[redacted] Cottbus airfield will be turned over to the East Zone Lufthansa by 1958 [redacted] The possible transfer to Marxwalde of an NVA/L unit is reported for the first time, but is believed probable.

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2. Command and Training of Troops**Frankfurt/Oder - Buelow-Kaserne**

Between 10 and 20 September 1958, about 40 percent of Buelow-Kaserne at Frankfurt/Oder was occupied. Drill training with carbines and truck columns for driving practices were observed [redacted]

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[] Comment. The Buelow-Kaserne at Frankfurt/Oder has been occupied by the instruction and training battalion from Neubrandenburg since about 20 August 1958.

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3. Logistics**Central NVA/L Supply Depot at Krugau**

Between 18 September and 11 October 1958, incoming and outgoing shipments of jet engines packed in aluminum-colored crates (each 3 x 2.15 x 2 meter, edges reinforced by metal coating, diagonal metal stripes across sides and terminating in round-off metal corners) were observed at the NVA/L Central Supply Depot at Krugau []

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II. Poland**1. Order of Battle**

- a. In June 1958, about 50 MiG-15s and 35 IL-28s were stationed at Powids (52 23 N/17 51 E) airfield.
- b. Air activity was daily conducted by about 12 MiG-15s and 6 IL-28s; night air activity occasionally. An alert formation of two aircraft was also stationed at the airfield.
- c. Two air regiments [] and 1 BOL, [] were stationed at the airfield. Airfield commander was Major Wujcik (fighter pilot); commander of the BOL was Major Missko subordinate to the airfield commander with regard to operation.
- d. Among others, the BOL had a signal company of 85 men which was in charge of the following two tasks:
 - (1) Operation of teletype and telephone exchange, maintenance of the entire telephone net within the airfield and the pertaining barracks installations.
 - (2) Operation of the radio control sets installed in 5 radio trucks for local air activity []

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2. Training of Troops

- a. In April 1958, the air force NCO-school (Szkoła podoficerska Wojsk Lotniczych) was billeted in the barracks installation at Srem (52 06 N/17 01 E). The school [] was commanded by Major Szychliński. The personnel of this unit wore blue service color with collar patches of the Polish Air Force. The school was directly subordinate to the D.W.L. (Dowództwo Wojsk Lotniczych - Air Force High Command).
- b. The NCO school at Srem comprised the following 6 companies each with about 200 men:

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1st and 2nd Companies:	telephone operators
3rd and 4th Companies:	radio operators
5th Company:	teletype mechanics
6th Company:	teleprinter operators.

c. Training at the teletype-writer ST-35 lasted for 6 months and included:

- (1) Typing practices (the so-called 10-finger-system, blind-typing practices), mainly encoded texts in five-digit groups.
- (2) Establishing the teletype connection.
- (3) General knowledge of the device, typing technique, and typing practices; 1,205 number groups without mistakes within one hour were requested in the final examination.
- (4) Live shooting with carbines was conducted twice a month.
- (5) No infantry field training was observed, nor were gas-and atom protection practiced.
- (6) Night practices were frequently observed, including only fall-in with field pack, gas mask and machine gun.

d. The promotion to NCO which followed the final examination was only effective after a 3-month service with another unit

25X1

Comment. The NCO signal school at Srem is known. According to a previous report, the training course, possibly for radio operators, lasts for 10 months instead of 6 months.

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E. Navy

Soviet Union

Cruiser OKTYABRSKAYA REVOLYUTSIA, the ex MOLOTOV

The previous assumption that the SVERDLOV cruiser OKTYABRSKAYA REVOLYUTSIA is the former cruiser MOLOTOVSK [redacted] was confirmed

25X1

[redacted] The ship is believed to have been renamed for political reasons as was the case with the city of Molotovsk. The report indicates that the old battle ship OKTYABRSKAYA REVOLYUTSIA has been cancelled in the list of war ships [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Press Evaluation

Sovietaki Flot newspaper of 3 October 1958 mentioned modern-type Soviet cruiser PETROPAVLOVSK, which had managed to come safely out of a heavy typhoon [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] **Comment.** A modern cruiser named PETROPAVLOVSK has so far not been observed; nor is the ship carried in a fleet list. The cruiser referred to may belong to the SVERDLOV Class in the Far East. A cruiser named PETROPAVLOVSK, about 200 meters long, was being outfitted in Leningrad in August 1941. The whereabouts of the ship have not become known. [redacted]

25X1

New Type Submarine of the Soviet Navy in Murmansk

On 22 August 1958, a submarine, the tower construction and size of which widely differed from the conventional type boat, was seen among a group of 5 submarines of the W Class, berthed alongside depot vessel [redacted] near the Rosta Shipyard in Murmansk [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] **Comment.** The submarine referred to is [redacted] of identical type as that observed on 7 July 1958; the boat [redacted] was seen in the sea area of Svyatoi Nos. Thus, the existence of at least two boats of this type has been confirmed. It is of interest that the new type conning tower as well as a reconstructed, similar model have been observed on a Z-Class boat. The conspicuous construction of the conning tower leads to the assumption that the boats may be used for guided missiles, a possibility which had previously been pointed out after the first observation of an altered conning tower in 1957. [redacted]

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F. Paramilitary and Paramilitary Organizations

"GDR"

a. German Border Police (DGP)

- (1) Since Feb 1958, 60 NCOs and EM of the 6th Tank Tng Bn of NVA ground forces have to participate in a one-year training course on SU-76s [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] Comment. Training courses on SU-76s for border police had started there already in April 1957. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

- (2) Surplus 37-mm AA guns of the NVA were to be turned over to the DGP [redacted]

25X1

- (3) Applications for and detachments to officer courses with pilot training reportedly started with Borderbereitschaft Grossglienicke on 30 August 1958. Participants in these courses, which presumably were to last 3 years, had to sign up for 10-year terms and were subsequently to be employed with the DGP as pilots.

[redacted] Comment. This report, in addition to other information, confirms rumors of May 1958 concerning the planned equipment of the DGP with observation planes and helicopters.

25X1

- (4) Participants in "Schutzdienst" (chemical defense) courses conducted by the Tschitschke unit were employed in harvesting work with agricultural production cooperatives for 4 days (press).

[redacted] Comment. On the basis of available information it is assumed that chemical defense courses were held by all brigades. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] The "Tschitschke unit" is identical with the VI Brigade [redacted]

25X1

- (5) In order to prevent future border violations, a second fence is to be set up, at first in some places, along the zonal border by 1961 under the supervision of Soviet officers. The new system which has been successfully tested in the USSR consists of two parallel barbed-wire fences, approximately 2 meters high and 9 meters apart, with an electric contact wire running in the eastern fence. Vibrations of this wire will be recorded by a control device located in the company headquarters [redacted]

25X1

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- (6) Border Police assistants are being trained by DGP officers in behaviour in the terrain, signalling and firing (press).

b. MFS Guard Regt Berlin

- (1) The MFS Guard Regt Berlin is equipped with T-34s and AA weapons [redacted]

25X1

- (2) Every 6 to 7 weeks, the MFS Guard Regt Berlin received some 300-400 men. The Regt was to be reinforced at a so far unknown date [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] Comment. Within one year, the strength of this regiment increased by at least 1,500 men to about 3,500 men.

25X1

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